

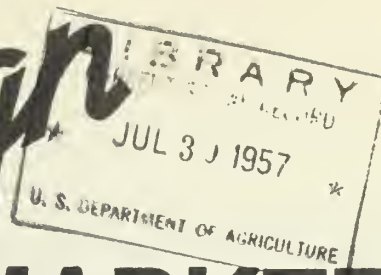
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June  
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# Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 22, 1957

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## FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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NYASALAND'S LEAF TOBACCO PRICES  
UP 11 PERCENT

A total of 8.5 million pounds of Nyasaland leaf tobacco from the 1957 crop was sold on the Limbe auctions through June 11, compared with 10.0 million for the comparable period of 1956. Average sale price was equivalent to 27.4 U. S. cents per pound, 11 percent above the 24.7 U. S. cents last year.

The sharpest price increase occurred in Burley, which rose from the equivalent of 29.2 U. S. cents per pound in 1956 to 40.6 U. S. cents during the 1957 marketing season. The average price of sun-cured leaf was about 4 U. S. cents higher than last year. The combined price of fire-cured (Northern and Southern) was equivalent to 22.9 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 20.4 U. S. cents a year ago. Flue-cured prices advanced only about 2 U. S. cents per pound, in contrast to Southern Rhodesian flue-cured prices which are currently about 10 U. S. cents higher than last year.

TOBACCO, **LEAF**: Nyasaland, quantities sold and average prices, by types, on Limbe Auctions, comparable 14-week periods, 1956 and 1957

Type	1956		1957 <u>1/</u>	
	Quantity	Price per pound	Quantity	Price per pound
	1,000 pounds	U. S. cents per pound	1,000 pounds	U. S. cents per pound
Flue-cured.....	2,673	31.8	1,757	33.9
Fire-cured.....				
Northern....	3,225	18.4	2,943	21.4
Southern....	2,086	23.4	1,986	25.0
Sun-cured.....	1,213	24.8	1,066	28.7
Burley.....	814	29.8	752	40.6
Total	10,011	24.7	8,504	27.4

1/ Through June 11.

U. K. INCREASES USINGS  
OF LEAF TOBACCO

Factory consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, in the United Kingdom during January-March 1957, as indicated by gross clearance from bond, totaled 77.0 million pounds, compared with 73.7 million in the corresponding period of 1956.

(Continued on page 4)

Gross clearances of U. S. flue-cured, totaling 37.1 million pounds, were 4.8 percent larger than the January-March 1956 level of 35.4 million. Combined usings of flue-cured from Southern Rhodesia, India, and Canada were 10 percent greater than for the first 3 months of 1956. Usings of fire-, air-, and sun-cured types were about the same as a year ago, while oriental and other types were below the January-March 1956 levels.

The United Kingdom's gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco during July 1956-April 1957 amounted to 281 million pounds and were about 10 percent below the corresponding period of 1955-56. Imports from the United States declined from 199 million pounds in July 1955-April 1956 to 142 million in July 1956-April 1957. Leaf takings from Canada were also down-- 19 percent below the July 1955-April 1956 level of 26 million pounds. However, gross imports from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, totaling 83.4 million pounds, were 49 percent larger than the 55.8 million imported during the comparable period of 1955-56.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAS BIGGER TOBACCO CROP

The 1957 tobacco crop in the Dominican Republic is estimated at 36.4 million pounds. The 1956 harvest of 19.3 million was the smallest since 1945, due to unfavorable weather. Tobacco grown in the Dominican Republic is dark air-cured leaf of two sub-types, "criollo" and "olor". The official minimum price that may be paid to producers this season for "criollo" is equivalent to 7.6 U. S. cents per pound, and for "olor", 10.7 U. S. cents. The 1957 crop is said to range from fair to good quality, and the price to producers from 9 to 10 U. S. cents per pound.

#### LIBYA'S OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS UP

Estimated output of tobacco products in Libya during 1956 was 1.52 million pounds, compared with the 1955 level of 1.44 million. Cigarette production represented about 93 percent of total output. The remaining 7 percent consisted of cigars, snuff, smoking tobacco, and tombac for water pipes.

Retail prices of domestic cigarettes, by brands, ranged from the equivalent of 6 to 17 U. S. cents per pack of 20. Prices of imported cigarettes from the United States and the United Kingdom ranged from 35 to 48 U. S. cents per package of 20. In 1956, Libya imported 38 million cigarettes, of which 6.5 million were from the United States. Monthly cigarette imports from the United States tended to rise during 1956, and in December totaled 800,000 pieces. It is expected that about 10 million cigarettes will be imported from the United States during 1957.



## BELGIAN CONGO IMPORTS MORE TOBACCO

The Belgian Congo's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1956, totaling 9.4 million pounds, were 13 percent larger than imports of 8.3 million in 1955, but 9 percent below the 1954 record high of 10.3 million.

Larger takings from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Italy, and the Union of South Africa accounted for the 1956 increase. Imports from the United States were about .3 million pounds below the 1955 level of 2.2 million, and represented 20 percent of total imports. Decreased leaf takings from Turkey in 1956 were partially offset by stepped-up imports from Greece.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Belgian Congo imports by  
country of origin, 1954-56

Country of origin	1954	1955	1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	1,390	2,171	1,921
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	2,736	3,613	4,355
Italy.....	1,293	524	1,079
Union of South Africa.....	3,990	498	913
Turkey.....	197	495	250
India.....	86	256	70
Other.....	605	744	770
Total.....	10,297	8,301	9,358

Source: Bulletin Mensuel Commerce Exterieur du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi, December 1956.

RENEWED WEST GERMAN-BULGARIAN  
TRADE AGREEMENT INCLUDES TOBACCO

The trade agreement of October 4, 1947, between West Germany and Bulgaria has reportedly been amended by a protocol on May 25, 1957, valid from April 1, 1957, through March 31, 1958. The amended agreement includes Bulgarian leaf tobacco as one of the items available for export in exchange for West German goods. West Germany's duty-paid imports of Bulgarian leaf tobacco during 1955 and 1956 amounted to 1.4 and 4.2 million pounds, respectively.

# FRANCE FORECASTS RECORD GRAIN PRODUCTION

France will have a record grain crop this year, according to the first official forecast, based on condition as of June 1. Large outturns of wheat and barley accounts for the record harvest this year, with oats and mixed grains somewhat below average.

Because of favorable weather conditions for winter grains, grain acreage this year returned to a more usual pattern. Last year's acreage was most unusual; acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest last season was abnormally small, and barley acreage was unprecedentedly large as a result of shifts to spring-sown grain after the heavy winter damage.

Wheat production is now forecast at an alltime record of 395 million bushels, compared with the 1945-49 average of 238 million. In comparison with 1956 results, acreage is about 75 percent larger, and yields are up very slightly. Barley production, as forecast at 164 million bushels, is second only to the 1956 harvest, while the production of oats is expected to be the smallest of postwar years. Rye acreage continues somewhat below average, bringing production below average despite higher-than-average yields.

GRAIN: France, acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1950-54, annual 1955-57

Grain	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957
		<u>1,000 acres</u>		
Area:				
Wheat.....	10,916	11,253	7,000	11,382
Rye.....	1,104	956	919	928
Barley.....	2,713	3,244	5,659	3,941
Oats.....	5,596	5,132	5,666	4,300
		<u>Bushels</u>		
Yield per acre:				
Wheat.....	28.9	33.8	34.3	24.7
Rye.....	18.4	18.1	20.4	20.4
Barley.....	32.9	37.8	48.6	41.6
Oats.....	43.3	48.9	54.7	51.2
		<u>1,000 bushels</u>		
Production:				
Wheat.....	315,240	380,850	240,000	395,000
Rye.....	20,330	17,320	18,840	18,900
Barley.....	89,370	122,680	275,000	164,000
Oats.....	242,300	250,770	310,000	220,000

Source: Official and unofficial estimates.



SYRIA HARVESTS LARGE  
GRAIN CROP

Syria's 1957 grain production is reportedly large. Official estimates are not yet available, but trade sources indicate that the wheat harvest is about 34 million bushels. Though not up to the high level of 1956, the crop is sharply above the 1945-49 average of 20 million bushels. Preliminary forecasts place the exportable surplus of wheat at about 12 million bushels. This is above actual exports during 1956-57, when about 10 million bushels were exported up to June 1.

Syria's 1957 barley crop is estimated at 27.5 million bushels, an all-time record and more than double the 1945-49 average of 11 million bushels. The exportable surplus from this large crop is tentatively estimated at about 18 million bushels. Exports through June 1 of the current season were about 15 million bushels.

A new policy, effective June 15, 1957, provides for free release of wheat and wheat byproducts for export. A new price policy announced for the 1957-58 crop season applies to both wheat and barley. Previously, the government regulated only wheat prices. The new program calls for initial purchases of 100,000 metric tons of wheat and 50,000 of barley at prices based on world prices.

ARGENTINA TO HAVE  
SMALLER WHEAT ACREAGE

Wheat acreage now being seeded in Argentina is expected to be somewhat less than acreage sown in 1956, officially reported at about 15 million acres--largest of the past 3 years. It is too early for an official forecast, but the trade believes wheat acreage may be as much as 10 percent less than 1956 acreage. Increased feed requirements to meet the needs of increasing cattle numbers and the lack of incentives to wheat growers are expected to cause a shift from wheat acreage to corn and sunflower acreage.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS  
CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL

United States rice exports in the August-May period of the current marketing year amounted to 24,047,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice. This was two and two-thirds times the 8,987,000 bags exported in the like period of the preceding year. Rice exports were up considerably to all continental areas.

Over two-thirds of rice exports during the August-May period were to Asia. The principal countries of destination were Indonesia (22 percent of total exports), Pakistan (18 percent), India (18 percent), Cuba (14 percent), and Korea (9 percent).

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, May 1957, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July		August-May		May	
	1954-55	1955-56	1955-56	1956-57 <u>2/</u>	1956	1957 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada .....	560	397	354	319	14	25
British Honduras .....	33	35	31	23	0	5
British West Indies ....	5	8	8	136	<u>3/</u>	50
El Salvador .....	<u>3/</u>	44	44	1	42	<u>3/</u>
Cuba .....	3,391	2,927	2,614	3,467	110	216
Haiti .....	124	5	3	57	<u>3/</u>	2
Netherlands Antilles ..	38	28	24	33	3	3
Bolivia .....	0	191	191	176	37	0
Colombia .....	205	13	10	1	<u>3/</u>	0
Venezuela .....	84	32	32	40	0	0
Surinam .....	0	0	0	20	0	0
Other countries .....	35	148	89	65	15	5
Total .....	<u>4,475</u>	<u>3,828</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>4,338</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>306</u>
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg ....	460	298	206	667	23	44
France .....	<u>3/</u>	78	59	1	54	0
Austria .....	23	5	2	7	0	4
Western Germany .....	38	53	42	20	15	0
Netherlands .....	71	31	5	50	0	0
Sweden .....	72	8	9	16	0	<u>3/</u>
Switzerland .....	53	22	21	58	2	0
Other countries .....	97	7	3	32	1	4
Total .....	<u>814</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>52</u>
Asia:						
India .....	0	215	215	4,280	0	0
Indochina .....	0	220	220	10	0	0
Indonesia .....	0	516	0	5,187	0	241
Japan .....	4,125	2,383	2,382	108	0	14
Korean Republic .....	<u>3/</u>	1	1	2,135	1	241
Pakistan .....	0	2,653	1,308	4,295	220	143
Philippine Republic ....	25	28	28	20	3	0
Ryukyu Islands .....	0	0	0	201	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	136	75	67	87	2	<u>3/</u>
Turkey .....	0	3	0	218	0	0
Other countries .....	11	35	24	30	6	1
Total .....	<u>4,297</u>	<u>6,129</u>	<u>4,245</u>	<u>16,571</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>640</u>
Total Oceania .....	19	39	26	35	<u>3/</u>	3
Liberia .....	219	276	197	198	25	41
French West Africa .....	0	625	450	0	34	0
Other Africa .....	10	21	20	16	6	1
Destination not specified:	14	26	21	11	2	1
Section 416 donations ....	0	882	281	2,027	231	15
World total .....	<u>9,848</u>	<u>4/ 12,328</u>	<u>8,987</u>	<u>24,047</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>1,059</u>

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt.  
4/ Does not include an estimated 700,000 cwt. which is the milled equivalent of ground rough rice sold by Commodity Credit Corporation for export as animal feed.

May exports of rice, including those under Title III, Public Law 480 (Section 416), were 1,059,000 bags, compared with 846,000 bags in May 1956. Exports to 4 countries--Indonesia, Korea, Cuba, and Pakistan--accounted for 79 percent of May exports. Rice exports to the British West Indies, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Liberia also were above average.

RICE: United States exports, by country of destination  
and by classification, May 1957 1/

Country of destination	Rough		Milled		Total (in terms of milled)
	Unmilled	In terms of milled 2/	Not over 25% whole	Over 25% Whole	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada .....	2,400	1,560	870	22,568	24,998
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	1,981	1,981
British Honduras .....	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
El Salvador .....	650	423	0	0	423
Nicaragua .....	920	598	0	0	598
Panama .....	3,000	1,950	0	0	1,950
Canal Zone .....	0	0	0	905	905
Bermuda .....	0	0	0	90	90
Cuba .....	5,200	3,380	0	212,282	215,662
Haiti .....	0	0	0	1,728	1,728
Trinidad .....	0	0	0	49,432	49,432
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	3,289	3,289
Peru .....	0	0	0	80	80
French West Indies .....	0	0	75	0	75
Total .....	12,170	7,911	945	297,355	306,211
Europe:					
Sweden .....	0	0	0	389	389
Denmark .....	0	0	0	560	560
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	0	0	3,424	40,440	43,864
Austria .....	0	0	0	3,696	3,696
Greece .....	0	0	0	2,977	2,977
Total .....	0	0	3,424	48,062	51,486
Asia:					
Israel .....	0	0	0	140	140
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	277	277
Pakistan .....	0	0	0	143,215	143,215
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	241,311	241,311
Korean Republic .....	0	0	0	241,051	241,051
Japan .....	0	0	0	14,452	14,452
Total .....	0	0	0	640,446	640,446
New Guinea .....	0	0	0	500	500
Trust Territory of the Pacific:	0	0	0	2,805	2,805
Liberia .....	0	0	0	41,210	41,210
Union of South Africa .....	0	0	0	336	336
Destination not specified .....	0	0	0	1,350	1,350
World total .....	12,170	7,911	4,369	1,032,064	1,044,344

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rough rice converted at 65 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

DANISH GRASS AND LEGUME SEED  
STOCKS GENERALLY DOWN

Denmark's mild winter was very favorable to seed crops. When seed fields were plowed under, it was for reasons other than winter damage. The large plow-under of ryegrasses was reportedly due to unfavorable price developments. Attacks of several fungi, furthered by the mild winter, affected legume seeds, but in most cases falling prices caused the plowing under of a crop.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: Danish stocks as of July 1, 1955-57

Kind of seed	Stocks as of July 1		
	1955	1956	1957 1/
	- - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - -		
Red clover, early.....	220	657	176
Red clover, semi-late.....	661	3,131	1,764
White clover.....	348	796	331
Black medic.....	13	364	2/
Perennial ryegrass, early...	362	1,160	3,307
Perennial ryegrass, late....	1,107	1,356	1,543
Common ryegrass.....	884	2,727	2,646
Timothy.....	322	148	2/
Orchard grass.....	483	728	551
Meadow fescue.....	1,290	1,975	1,653
Red fescue.....	337	750	220
Roughstalk bluegrass.....	366	503	441
Kentucky bluegrass.....	99	49	2/
Total.....	6,492	14,344	12,632

1/ Estimated.

2/ Negligible.

JAPAN'S "BIG 9" IMPORTS INCREASE  
LESS RAPIDLY THAN TOTAL IMPORTS

Japan's imports of "Big 9" agricultural items from all sources during the first 4 months of 1957 were valued at \$321.5 million, up 3.3 percent from the corresponding period of 1956. Total imports from all sources, meantime, increased 58 percent. As a result, "Big 9" imports are now only 21 percent of total imports, compared to 33 percent in 1956, and 43 percent in 1955.

"Big 9" imports from the United States (excluding tobacco, for which monthly data by country are not available) are up 58 percent from the January-April level of 1956. Such imports from all other sources are down about one-fourth. Principal item in the U. S. increase is cotton, which constitutes 55 percent of Japan's "Big 9" imports from the United States during this period, compared with 44 percent a year ago.



JAPAN: Imports of selected agricultural commodities from all sources and from the United States, January-April 1955-57

Commodity	QUANTITY					
	1955		1956		1957	
	Jan.-April		Jan.-April		Jan.-April	
	Total	From U. S.	Total	From U. S.	Total	From U. S.
	- - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - -					
Wheat.....	703	373	551	239	523	369
Rice.....	346	49	351	16	145	1/
Barley.....	135	49	287	64	268	31
Corn.....	155	124	69	7	147	76
Soybeans.....	380	256	298	246	286	228
Tallow.....	36	30	26	22	42	37
Hides and skins.....	22	18	24	16	24	17
Cotton 3/ 4/.....	759	316	886	263	1,131	633
Tobacco.....	3	2/	4	2/	2	2/

Commodity	VALUE					
	- - - - Million dollars - - - -					
Wheat.....	51.9	26.9	38.8	16.4	39.9	27.7
Rice.....	54.8	8.4	51.1	2.7	20.4	0.1
Barley.....	9.9	3.5	18.8	4.1	19.3	2.2
Corn.....	12.3	10.0	4.9	0.5	10.8	5.5
Soybeans.....	48.3	31.0	32.3	26.1	34.0	26.6
Tallow.....	7.8	6.4	5.6	4.9	8.9	7.9
Hides and skins.....	7.9	6.2	9.0	6.0	9.2	6.1
Cotton 4/.....	140.9	58.5	145.4	47.5	174.7	94.5
Tobacco.....	5.7	2/	5.4	2/	4.3	2/
Total.....	339.5	---	311.3	---	321.5	---
Total (excl. tobacco).....	333.8	150.9	305.9	108.2	317.2	170.6

1/ Less than 500 metric tons.

2/ Not available.

3/ 1,000 bales of 480 pounds net.

4/ Data for 1955 include small amounts of carded and combed cotton.



# U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS HIGH IN MAY

The 1.6 million pounds of grass and legume seeds exported by the United States in May brought the 11 months' total to 41.7 million pounds, or 40 percent above last year's total for the same period. Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Canada, in that order, received the largest shipments; 130,000 pounds of the orchard grass seed went to Japan.

## GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U. S. exports, May 1957, with comparisons

Kind of seed	May		July 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956 <u>1/</u>	July 1, 1956 to May 31, 1957
	1956 <u>1/</u>	1957		
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Alfalfa.....	278	133	13,832	16,944
Alsike.....		58	58	689
Other clovers.....	202	287	2,386	6,524
Fescue.....		99	420	1,836
Kentucky bluegrass.....	24	15	604	918
Orchard.....		155	36	242
Redtop.....	40	13	629	603
Timothy.....		0	555	2,021
Other grasses.....	1,593	799	11,309	11,908
Total.....	2,137	1,559	29,829	41,685

1/ Beginning January 1, alsike included in "Other clovers"; fescue, etc., included in "Other grasses."

## ANTARCTIC WHALING QUOTA REMAINS AT 14,500

The quota for blue whale units which may be caught during the 1957-58 Antarctic season will be 14,500, the same as for the previous season. This quota, according to the press, was set at the recent meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London.

The total catch for the 1956-57 season exceeded the permissible limit by 234 units. For a world roundup of whale and sperm oil, see the July world summaries supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

## URUGUAY RAISES WHEAT SUPPORT PRICES

Uruguay's officially guaranteed support price for the 1957-58 wheat crop, sowing of which will be completed in August this year, has been fixed by the National Council of Government at 17 pesos per 100 kilos (\$3.04 per bushel). This is 3 pesos higher than the 1955-56 and 1956-57 support price of 14 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.51 per bushel). The 1954-55 price, as in some previous years, was 16.50 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.96 per bushel).

The higher support price is expected to increase wheat acreage this year. ~~The~~ extent of increase, however, cannot yet be determined, as the high price for flaxseed will encourage farmers to expand their flaxseed acreage. But it is certain that areas sown to both crops will be considerably higher than a year ago.

The new price is guaranteed to growers for healthy, dry, and clean wheat meeting such specified quality characteristics as: hectoliter weight, 79 kilos (61.4 pounds per bushel); odorless and a maximum of 3 percent foreign matter; a maximum of 4 percent sprouted grain, grain in bad condition, or grain that is green in general color; a maximum of 6 clover seeds in an average of 2 samples of 100 grains each; and a maximum of 4 percent broken kernels. Fixed premiums and discounts are established for grain varying from the basic standard.

The indicated support price is guaranteed by the government for bulk wheat delivered in Montevideo during December 1957. To cover storage costs on farms and thus promote orderly marketing, the support price is increased each month by .12 pesos per 100 kilos (2.1 cents per bushel) until it reaches a maximum of 18.20 pesos per 100 kilos (\$3.26 per bushel) in October 1958. For deliveries to other points, the support price is adjusted to accord with transportation costs. Farmers may also sell wheat at these prices to millers, cooperatives, and private grain dealers.

In addition, most Uruguayan wheat growers (tenant farmers, share croppers, or landowners) will receive a wheat acreage subsidy. It is limited to a maximum of 150 hectares (371 acres) per farm and not applicable to farms exceeding 350 ha. (865 acres)--including areas used for live-stock, dairying, fruits, vegetables, etc. The subsidy is unavailable to farmers who have not grown wheat since 1954-55, and does not apply to a wheat area larger than that sown by the farmer in 1954-55.

Within these limitations, the subsidy for operating farmers with less than 50 ha. (124 acres) in wheat and a total farm area of not more than 200 ha. (494 acres) will be 28 pesos per ha. (\$7.46 per acre) for the area actually under wheat. For farmers with 50 to 150 ha. (124 to 371 acres) in wheat and a farm area of 200 to 350 ha. (494-865 acres), the subsidy will be 20 pesos per ha. (\$5.33 per acre) for the first 50 ha.; 10 pesos per ha. (\$2.66 per acre) for the next 25 ha.; and 5 pesos per ha. (\$1.33 per acre) for the last 75 ha. All producers claiming the acreage subsidy must insure crops in the Banco de Seguros del Estado.

# INDIA'S CEREAL FOOD SITUATION IMPROVED

India's food situation has improved significantly during the last 10 years, and this year's total harvest of cereals is estimated at a record 56.2 million tons. The record figure reflects increases in over-all production and in yield per acre, both of which are considerably higher now than they were 10 years ago. The 5-year moving average production for the period 1946-47 to 1956-57 is:

5 years ending	Average production of cereals (Million tons)	Average yield per acre (Pounds)
1951-52	43.5	519
1952-53	44.6	514
1953-54	47.6	531
1954-55	49.6	544
1955-56	52.1	557
1956-57	<u>1/</u> 54.8	579

1/ Based on provisional advance estimates.

Figures for the 5 years ending 1951-52 and the 5 years ending 1956-57 show that production has risen 25.9 percent, while the yield per acre has gone up 11 percent. Percentage increases from the 5 years ending 1956-57 over the 5 years ending 1951-52 for rice, wheat, and coarse grains--which make up the total for cereals--are:

	Total production	Yield per acre
	Percent	
Rice	20.0	13.1
Wheat	36.8	14.9
Coarse grains	29.9	12.2

Grain harvests this year, according to latest reports, are:

Rice: 28.1 million tons--an alltime record.

Wheat: 8.6 million tons--against 8.3 last year; very near the 1954-55 record of 8.8.

Coarse grains: slightly higher than last year but about 3 million tons less than the record production of 1953-54.

India's cereal imports also have increased substantially, making total food supplies even greater. Higher imports in conjunction with increased production can probably be attributed to increased per capita consumption. Estimated per capita availability of cereals for consumption in 1955-56, in terms of calories per day, compared with 1950-51, was 1950-51, 1,118; 1955-56, 1,257. Cereals consumption in 1955-56 thus was about 9 percent over 1950-51.

India's increase in cereals consumption reflects generally improved economic conditions. Cereal prices so far this year range well above those of the past 2 years, though about the same as prices in 1952-53, a year now generally taken as the base year. Prices declined, however, during the first 2 weeks in June after the government took measures to arrest rising prices (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 15).

#### SPAIN IMPORTS ARGENTINE BREEDING CATTLE

The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture is buying 3,000 breeding cattle from Argentina. Some of the cattle have already been shipped. The males are pedigreed Shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus; the females are non-pedigreed good-quality commercial types.

#### SPAIN'S LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DECLINING

Spain's overall livestock numbers declined in 1956 as a result of heavy sheep losses from catarrhal fever, or bluetongue, along with heavy slaughter of dairy cows because of increased costs in dairy production. The largest decline was in sheep numbers, which dropped almost 4 million head from 1955 numbers. Dairy cattle were down 51,000 from the 1955 level. There were increases in the numbers of hogs on farms--21 percent more than in 1955--and of draft cattle and horses. Higher gas prices and a shortage of tractors accounted for the 2 latter increases.

#### VENEZUELA'S POPULATION INCREASING FASTER THAN CATTLE NUMBERS

Venezuela's cattle numbers are not increasing as fast as the country's population. Cattle numbers are increasing at the rate of only 3.5 percent annually, while Venezuela's population is growing at the rate of 4.5 percent annually. Per capita income is increasing 5 percent per year. These increase rates indicate that meat production may not be able to keep pace with domestic demand for meat.

#### LOW CANADIAN HOG SUPPLIES MOVE PRICES UP

Hog marketings in Canada were 16 percent less this June than in June 1956, causing hog prices to advance \$3 per cwt. over May 1957 prices and \$6 per cwt. above June 1956 prices.

Despite improved pork prices in the United States this year, Canadian exports to the United States have been much less than they were in 1956. Comparing the two periods ending June 22, U. S. imports in 1957 from Canada were down from 1956 imports as follows: pork, fresh and frozen--34 percent; pork, cured or smoked--45 percent; and canned hams and shoulders--66 percent.



#### BRAZILIAN CITRUS MOVES TO WESTERN EUROPE

Trade reports indicate that 270,000 boxes of citrus fruit were exported through the port of Santos, Brazil, during June. This brings the total for the season, through June, to 817,000 boxes.

Exporters in Santos say that France will probably take 400,000 to 450,000 boxes this season and that the season's total may reach 1.7 million boxes, mostly oranges. Brazil's largest customer to date has been the United Kingdom, which took 462,000 boxes in the first 6 months of the year.

#### PROSPECTS FOR SPANISH CITRUS EXPORTS IMPROVED

Spanish citrus dealers predict increased citrus shipments to the United Kingdom during the coming season. Crops are expected to be much larger as the industry recovers from freezes which so limited production this year. Prices will probably be lower because of the increased supply and the recently improved rate of exchange. Approximately 1.9 million boxes of citrus were shipped to the United Kingdom during the season just ended.

#### U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS SET ALLTIME RECORD IN 1956-57

Earlier estimates that United States wheat and flour exports in 1956-57 (July-June) would reach an alltime record of 530 to 535 million bushels have now been confirmed. The previous record was 504 million bushels in 1948-49.

Combined exports of wheat and flour during the first 11 months (July-May) of the year amounted to more than 487 million bushels grain equivalent, compared with 295 million bushels in the same period a year ago. These figures do not include U.S. exports of wheat milled in bond. Adding 37 million bushels of wheat reported to have been inspected for export during June and an estimated 6 million bushels (grain equivalent) of flour, the total for the year is more than 530 million bushels, compared with 346 million bushels a year ago.

While destinations of exports are not yet available for the entire year, principal foreign buyers during the first 11 months of the season were India, Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Greece, Belgium, and Turkey. Inspection for exports indicate that approximately 43 percent of the wheat exported as grain during the year moved out of Pacific ports, 31 percent out of Gulf ports, and 26 percent out of Atlantic ports.



WHEAT AND FLOUR: United States exports by country of destination  
July-May 1955-56 and July-May 1956-57 1/

Continent and Country	July-May 1955-56			July-May 1956-57		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	(Thousands of bushels, grain equivalent)					
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada .....	1,573	223	1,796	106	172	278
Mexico .....	4,023	16	4,039	71	14	85
Central America .....	854	3,625	4,479	1,298	3,958	5,256
Cuba .....	2,150	3,218	5,368	3,044	3,832	6,876
British West Indies .....	-	2,223	2,223	2	3,309	3,311
Columbia .....	2,443	87	2,530	2,808	97	2,905
Venezuela .....	85	4,190	4,275	354	5,489	5,843
Peru .....	3,304	190	3,494	3,347	283	3,630
Bolivia .....	2,009	1,065	3,074	2,819	1,288	4,107
Chile .....	1,388	4	1,392	6,307	52	6,359
Brazil .....	15,016	889	15,905	9,149	21	9,170
Paraguay .....	-	-	-	706	297	1,003
Others .....	731	2,976	3,707	840	3,349	4,189
Total .....	33,576	18,706	52,282	30,851	22,161	53,012
Europe:						
Norway .....	1,744	1,128	2,872	1,889	890	2,779
Denmark .....	644	13	657	3,456	34	3,490
United Kingdom .....	18,653	1,366	20,019	33,972	1,919	35,891
Netherlands .....	17,489	3,309	20,798	16,857	3,180	20,037
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	4,904	19	4,923	17,321	21	17,342
France .....	3,273	-	3,273	30,895	20	30,915
West Germany .....	15,778	1	15,779	32,377	371	32,748
Austria .....	1,499	-	1,499	2,375	47	2,422
Switzerland .....	572	-	572	8,274	6	8,280
Finland .....	251	-	251	2,979	-	2,979
Portugal .....	2,552	187	2,739	5,574	231	5,805
Italy .....	3,959	1,026	4,985	9,667	2,557	12,224
Yugoslavia .....	35,497	11	35,508	29,300	861	30,161
Greece .....	11,786	3	11,789	18,601	553	19,154
Others .....	2,006	41	2,047	2,083	175	2,258
Total .....	120,607	7,104	127,711	215,620	10,865	226,485
Asia and Oceania:						
Turkey .....	4,037	-	4,037	17,591	1	17,592
Israel .....	7,714	8	7,722	7,781	581	8,362
Saudi Arabia .....	301	1,855	2,156	977	3,026	4,003
India .....	4,986	39	5,025	54,351	77	54,428
Pakistan .....	4,648	-	4,648	21,971	183	22,154
Indochina .....	-	1,487	1,487	-	3,532	3,532
Indonesia .....	-	660	660	-	4,005	4,005
Philippines .....	-	4,365	4,365	-	5,758	5,758
Korea .....	4,443	-	4,443	13,475	1,355	14,830
Taiwan .....	6,995	6	7,001	6,266	534	6,800
Japan .....	36,751	1,143	37,894	43,320	2,237	45,557
Others .....	618	3,912	4,530	2,688	3,627	6,315
Total .....	70,493	13,475	83,968	168,420	24,916	193,336
Africa:						
Tunisia .....	359	-	359	2,932	30	2,962
Egypt .....	17,134	634	17,768	1,071	366	1,437
Canary Islands .....	1,849	-	1,849	165	-	165
French West Africa .....	-	10	10	2,483	7	2,490
British West Africa .....	-	2,466	2,466	-	3,483	3,483
Others .....	3,782	1,654	5,436	1,629	2,094	3,723
Total .....	23,124	4,764	27,888	8,280	5,980	14,260
Unspecified .....	1,816	1,028	2,844	1	60	61
World total .....	249,616	45,077	294,693	423,172	63,982	487,154

1/ Includes exports for relief or charity which are not included in the Census figures.

2/ Wholly of U.S. wheat.

## FINLAND EXPANDS DRIED MILK TRADE

Dried milk, a relatively new product from the Finnish dairy industry, is now being produced in exportable quantities. There are 2 spray-drying plants, located in South Finland, and 6 smaller, roller-drying plants. Production in 1956 totaled about 4.7 million pounds, of which 91 percent was nonfat dry milk.

This growing industry provides another outlet for some of Finland's surplus milk, especially during the peak production period, thus reducing heavy butter and cheese surpluses.

All the dried milk produced was consumed domestically until mid-March, when the U.S.S.R. reportedly began to buy about 220,000 pounds of dried whole milk each week. It has also been reported that Finland has signed a contract with Rumania for about 800 tons of dry whole milk, to be delivered in 1-lb. packages by December. Prices, f.o.b. Finnish port, are about 22 cents per pound to the Soviet Union (packaged in bags), and about 31 cents per pound to Rumania (retail packaging). The Finnish Government established a guaranteed price of 53 cents per pound to exporters at the beginning of the marketing season; therefore, the difference between actual prices received and guaranteed prices is paid by the Finnish Government.

Exports of dried milk at the end of July will probably be about 2,100 tons and reduce butter production by about 1,000 tons. The U.S.S.R. will probably be Finland's main outlet for dried milk in the future.

SINGAPORE REJECTS PROFFERED  
MILK PLANT

The Singapore Government has rejected Australia's offer of a free milk plant to be donated under the Colombo plan.

The plant, capable of processing 1,000 gallons per hour, was reportedly accepted by Singapore last year (Foreign Crops and Markets, May 7, 1956). At that time, David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, said that the recombined milk would be sold as cheaply as possible on a non-profit basis. Prices would presumably have covered operational costs. In rejecting the offer, the Singapore Government states that it cannot afford the estimated \$667,000 annual operating costs.

Singapore's government is now said to be approaching Australia for a donated feed-mixing and bagging plant under the Colombo Plan, instead of the recombining milk plant. Local feed manufacturers, however, believe that existing facilities in Singapore are ample, and that the proposed plant would offer unfair competition.

AUSTRALIA'S OVERALL EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS  
UP IN FIRST QUARTER 1957

Australia's overall exports of dairy products in the first quarter of 1957 were 31 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1956, although trade in evaporated milk and non-fat dry milk was down.

Butter exports at 56.4 million pounds increased 36 percent. The United Kingdom was again by far the most important market, taking approximately 84 percent of total exports. Italy and West Germany, which did not import any butter from Australia in the January-March quarter of 1956, were important markets in the opening quarter of 1957.

Exports of cheese totaled 17.2 million pounds, against 7.2 million pounds last year. More than 87 percent of overall shipments went to the United Kingdom. Other major outlets were the Philippine Republic, India, Singapore, Gambia, Hong Kong, and Iraq.

Australia exported 18.5 million pounds of condensed milk in first quarter 1957, compared with 15.2 million pounds a year earlier. Singapore and Malaya were by far the most important markets, together accounting for 72 percent of total exports. Evaporated milk shipments of 638,000 pounds went mostly to Singapore, British Guiana, India, and Malaya.

Dried whole milk exports were 4.6 million pounds (3.3 million pounds last year). Ceylon, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Malaya, and Singapore were the heaviest purchasers in the first quarter this year.

Exports of nonfat dry milk at 14.1 million pounds dropped approximately 3 million pounds below the 1956 level. More than half of January-March 1957 exports went to India. Other important markets were the United Kingdom and the United States.

CANADIAN DRY MILK PRICES  
OVER SUPPORT LEVEL

Although the Canadian Government announced price supports for nonfat dry milk in March (Foreign Crops and Markets, April 15, 1957), the Agricultural Prices Support Board has made no purchases of this commodity.

Support prices announced by the government were 17 cents per pound for Canada First-Grade spray process and 14 cents per pound for Canada First-Grade roller process nonfat dry milks. Prices for these commodities strengthened immediately after the announcement. Montreal-quoted prices on June 22 for spray and roller nonfat dry milks were 17.5 to 19.0 and 15.0 to 16.0 cents per pound, respectively. In view of stronger prices, short supply, and plans to import (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 8, 1957), it is doubtful if the government will soon purchase any nonfat dry milk.



## U.K. DROPS MILK PRICE

While United Kingdom milk production figures for June are not yet available, a recently announced producer-price reduction indicates that production is still ahead of fluid consumption (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 29, 1957).

U.K. milk producers received \$2.63 per cwt. for June output--5.66 cents per cwt. less than the provisional price previously announced, and the lowest in recent years. A further deduction of 2.83 cents per cwt. will be used by the Milk Marketing Board to campaign for an increase in fluid milk consumption. Deductions for the Marketing Board will create an estimated \$476,000 Sales Development Fund for publicity purposes.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS  
IN RUNNING BALES

United States cotton exports in May 1957 were 660,000 running bales. Total exports in the 10-month period, August-May 1956-57, were 6,650,000 running bales. Comparable figures in 500-pound bales were published in last week's Foreign Crops and Markets.

U. S. EXPORTS MORE AMERICAN-  
EGYPTIAN COTTON IN MAY

United States exports of American-Egyptian cotton in May 1957 were 5,079 bales of 500 pounds gross (4,769 running bales). They were about double the exports of 2,417 bales of this type in April, and the 2,565 bales exported in May 1956. Exports during August-May 1956-57 were 58,122 bales of 500 pounds gross (55,049 running bales), more than 3 times the exports of 18,435 bales a year ago. Largest quantities were exported to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

Supplies of American-Egyptian cotton have been at low levels in recent weeks, but recently enacted legislation authorizes the immediate release of 50,000 bales of domestically grown extra long staple cotton from the national stockpile. The new bill, signed on July 10, 1957, states that the cotton "shall be withdrawn and transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation for sale at not less than the prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell its stocks under the minimum pricing provision of Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended." Under this act the CCC will sell its cotton at not less than the higher of: (1) 105 percent of current support price plus reasonable carrying charges, or (2) the current market price as determined by CCC.

COTTON: U. S. exports of American-Egyptian cotton by country of destination, annual 1954 and 1955, August-May 1955-56 and 1956-57

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning		August-May	
	August 1			
	1954	1955	1955-56	1956-57
Austria.....	0	0	0	1,251
Belgium.....	0	0	0	159
France.....	103	640	127	6,669
Germany, West.....	0	169	46	239
Ireland.....	0	0	0	210
Italy.....	0	233	0	4,419
Netherlands.....	0	0	0	34
Portugal.....	0	0	0	685
Spain.....	0	15,002	14,795	15,539
Sweden.....	0	3	0	211
Switzerland.....	0	272	0	992
Trieste.....	0	0	0	369
United Kingdom.....	93	96	0	21,396
Yugoslavia.....	0	1,315	0	398
Israel.....	240	1/	1/	0
India.....	0	603	311	952
Japan.....	0	21	0	4,545
Pakistan.....	0	3,156	3,156	0
Colombia.....	0	0	0	51
Other countries.....	0	45	0	3
Total 500-lb. bales.....	436	21,555	18,435	58,122
Total running bales.....	450	20,294	17,338	55,049

1/ Less than 1 bale.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

#### PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS DOWN IN JUNE; COCONUT OIL EXPORTS UP

Philippine exports of copra in June, totaling 75,608 long tons, were down 11 percent from May and 8 percent from June 1956. Coconut oil exports, on the other hand, amounted to 6,827 tons, an increase of more than one-fourth from May but one-fifth under June 1956.

January-June exports of copra and coconut oil at 336,905 long tons, oil equivalent basis, increased 2 percent from the first half of 1956.

The Philippine copra export price in mid-July was \$147.50 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast, compared with \$147.00 in mid-June and \$153.00 in mid-May. Local buying prices were reported at 24.50 to 27.25 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$124.46 to \$138.44 per long ton) resecada, Manila and producing area.



COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
June and January-June for years 1956 and 1957

Country	1956		1957 <sup>1/</sup>	
	June	January-June	June	January-June
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:				
United States.....	7,344	36,851	6,827	33,742
Atlantic Coast.....	(7,344)	(36,553)	(6,827)	(32,591)
Pacific Coast.....	(---)	(298)	(---)	(351)
Gulf Coast.....	(---)	(---)	(---)	(800)
Cuba.....	---	299	---	695
Europe:				
Belgium.....	---	105	---	---
West Germany.....	---	2,509	---	1,427
Netherlands.....	---	2,542	---	7,564
Optional discharge <sup>2/</sup> ..	---	---	---	870
Europe, unspecified....	1,147	4,000	---	---
Asia:				
Hong Kong.....	134	268	---	---
Total.....	8,625	46,574	6,827	44,298

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> West Germany or Netherlands.

Source: Philippine trade sources.

COPRA: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
June and January-June for years 1956 and 1957

Country	1956		1957 <sup>1/</sup>	
	June	January-June	June	January-June
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:				
United States.....	21,552	131,862	27,207	130,587
Atlantic Coast.....	(---)	(11,950)	(2,001)	(15,265)
Pacific Coast.....	(21,552)	(118,105)	(25,206)	(115,322)
Gulf Coast.....	(---)	(1,807)	(---)	(---)
Canada.....	---	2,000	1,000	7,400
South America:				
Colombia.....	5,400	34,150	1,500	25,645
Venezuela.....	3,500	7,065	2,200	13,400
South America, unspecified.....	---	9,600	---	---
Europe:				
Belgium.....	1,000	7,000	1,000	5,000
Denmark.....	---	12,500	2,200	19,975
West Germany.....	7,500	25,175	5,750	25,384
Italy.....	---	---	---	11,187
Netherlands.....	27,132	132,782	22,900	169,761
Norway.....	---	3,000	2,000	12,001
Sweden.....	---	22,300	1,000	15,300
West Germany and Netherlands.....	---	15,575	---	---
Optional discharge <sup>2/</sup> ..	---	---	7,500	18,500
Europe, unspecified....	16,000	36,450	---	---
Asia:				
Israel.....	---	5,450	---	3,100
Japan.....	---	---	1,051	5,015
Lebanon.....	---	4,000	300	2,200
Total.....	82,084	448,909	75,608	464,455

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> West Germany, Netherlands, or Belgium.

Source: Philippine trade sources.

FRANCE'S COTTON IMPORTS AND  
CONSUMPTION AT RECORD LEVELS

France's cotton imports and consumption were at record levels during August-April 1956-57. Imports of 1,153,000 bales (500 pounds gross) were 25 percent above the 922,000 bales imported a year ago and the highest since World War II. Consumption during the same period was 13 percent above last year.

Imports of United States cotton were 282,000 bales in the current period, about 2.5 times the very low imports of a year ago, but far short of the quantities imported in earlier years. Imports from the United States reached a seasonal peak in October 1956, but have declined generally since then because spinners have not been able to obtain import licenses and necessary foreign exchange. The hard currency foreign exchange reserves of France are now very low. Import licenses are withheld wherever possible because of the critical exchange shortage, and the government requires importers to deposit 50 percent of the value at the time import orders are placed.

Spinners are satisfied with present prices of United States cotton and undoubtedly would buy much greater quantities if foreign exchange were available. Most of the imports so far this season have been financed under Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act, with payment through French exports to Indochina. Also, about \$16 million worth of dollar exchange was released by the French Government for imports of United States cotton.

Imports from Greece and Mexico increased during August-April 1956-57 over the same period a year earlier, and partially offset reduced imports from Egypt and Syria. Quantities imported from major sources in the current period, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: United States 282,000 (118,000); French Colonial areas 150,000 (150,000); Greece 103,000 (48,000); Mexico 91,000 (32,000); Syria 86,000 (169,000); Pakistan 72,000 (72,000); Iran 57,000 (54,000); Turkey 56,000 (35,000); the Belgian Congo 49,000 (15,000); Egypt 42,000 (121,000); Peru 29,000 (24,000); U.S.S.R. 29,000 (23,000); Brazil 26,000 (13,000); and the Sudan 17,000 (26,000).

The cotton textile industry in France is operating at a record level. Consumption of 1,039,000 bales during August-April 1956-57 was 13 percent above that last year and 3 percent above the previous high in 1953-54. Consumption of United States cotton also was sharply above the low level of last year, but about 25 percent short of the quantities consumed in 1953-54 and 1954-55. Among the other growths, consumption of Greek, Mexican, Belgian Congo and Brazilian cotton increased sharply, while that of Syrian and Egyptian dropped sharply, and consumption of cotton from Pakistan and India declined to a lesser extent.

French production of yarn and fabrics in April was 15 percent above production in April 1956. The number of personnel employed, however, remained almost exactly the same as a year ago, the increased output being accomplished through longer hours and improved equipment. The volume of orders on hand continued to increase. Total orders for yarn were equivalent to 3.5 months' operation, but some spinners were booked for more than 6 months into early 1958. Weavers' orders also continued to increase and were equivalent to 2.6 months' operation.

Stocks of raw cotton on May 1, 1957, were at postwar record levels for that date, amounting to about 460,000 bales; a year earlier they were approximately 360,000. Stocks of United States cotton were 68,000 bales, or 15 percent of the total, compared with 43,000 bales and 12 percent on May 1, 1956.

France exported 30,000 metric tons of cotton yarn and fabric during the first 9 months of the 1956-57 season, 4 percent more than during the same period last year. This reverses the long downward trend resulting from France's loss of export markets in its overseas territory. Textile exports now amount to only about 15 percent of total mill production, in contrast to 30 percent 2 years ago. Fabrics make up about 89 percent of present cotton-product exports, and yarn accounts for 11 percent.

Prices of most raw cottons in France have declined slightly during the first 6 months of 1957 with the exception of French Colonial cotton which has risen slightly. Prices are generally above the low level of September 1956.

COTTON: France, prices of various growths, ex-warehouse, French port, selected dates, in U. S. cents per pound

Source and variety	Equivalent U. S. grade and staple 1/	1956	1957	
		Sept. 17	March 11	June 11
United States, SM 1".....	SM 1".....	31.88	34.60	34.86
Mexico SM 1".....	SM 1".....	32.79	36.55	35.51
Brazil, Type 3/4.....	SM 1".....	-	36.68	35.64
Peru, Tanguis.....	SM 1-1/8".....	45.36	-	46.53
Syria, Texas.....	SM 1-1/16".....	34.47	36.81	37.19
Egypt, Karnak 151.....	2/.....	81.00	92.53	87.61
Egypt, Ashmouni 2.....	SM 1-1/32".....	50.80	60.13	53.91
French Colonies 3/.....	SM 31/32" - 1".....	36.29	39.92	40.43
Pakistan saw gin.....	SM 1".....	33.95	38.75	36.55
Pakistan, roller gin.....	SM 1".....	31.88	34.86	33.83

1/ Quality comparisons in terms of U. S. Standards are the opinions of French trade sources. Such comparisons are usually done independently by cotton firms in various countries, and no individual list is internationally recognized.

2/ Not available. 3/ Average between Allen 1st and Triumph 1st.

Source: Commission for Cotton Purchase Control, Paris.

GOOD 1957 SPANISH TABLE  
OLIVE CROP FORESEEN

Prospects for the 1957 table olive harvest in the Andalusian region, Spain's principal olive-producing area, have been unofficially reported as very good. Hot weather immediately following spring rains is regarded as beneficial. Insect infestation--often causing serious losses to olive growers--and fall of immature fruit from heavily laden trees are said to be about average.

SPANISH 1957 ALMOND AND FILBERT  
CROPS FORECAST

The Spanish almond crop, usually second only to that of Italy, is expected to be above average in 1957. Early estimates place the Spanish crop at 27,500 short tons, shelled basis--about a third larger than the 1956 almond crop and about 1,500 tons more than the 1950-54 average.

Approximately 1,500 tons of Spain's 1956 crop of shelled almonds have yet to be marketed. Highly competitive export prices have been recently established by the government. Black market, illegal exports of almonds have again been an important factor in marketing Spanish almonds.

Export prices for almonds now range from 49.0 to 51.3 cents per pound. The government will pay a subsidy of 2.2 cents per pound, shelled basis, on almond exports during the coming season.

The 1957 Spanish filbert crop is expected to be about 1,200 tons less than that of the previous year, or approximately 17,000 short tons, in-shell basis. The 1950-54 five-year average, however, for Spanish filbert production is only 13,800 short tons, in-shell basis. Carried over stocks of filberts are said to be negligible.

URUGUAY'S SUNFLOWER SEED  
PRODUCTION DOWN ONE-THIRD

Uruguay's 1957 sunflower seed production is reported at 47,620 short tons, according to the first official estimate. This is a decline of over one-third from the comparable estimate of the 1956 crop. According to the second official estimate of acreage, area sown for the 1957 crop is 308,285 acres, almost 30 percent less than last season's comparable estimate.

While some consideration has been given to importing sunflower seed to supplement local production and to keep the mills running, there seems to be less interest in this for the moment.

In order to establish the exact level of stocks on hand, and thus assess the import requirements--if any--the government has required sworn stock declarations as of June 15 from all owners of 1,000 kilos or more.



## WEST GERMANY CONTINUES IMPORT QUOTAS ON SWEDISH WHEAT AND RYE

West Germany's import quotas for wheat and rye from Sweden during the year ending June 30, 1958, will remain unchanged at 250,000 metric tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of rye. This arrangement was provided for in a May 17, 1957, protocol to the basic Swedish-West German trade agreement of January 26, 1961.

## MARKETS FOR U.S. BEANS IN LATIN AMERICA

Fifty million bags, or 5 billion pounds, of dry edible beans are consumed annually by 185 million Latin Americans. This is three and one-half times annual bean consumption (food, seed, and waste) in the United States, where the population is a comparable 170 million. Latin America's growing population will require an additional 1 million 100-lb. bags of beans each year if it is to maintain the present per capita consumption level.

These facts were brought out in a survey conducted in March, April, and May of 1957 to appraise possibilities for exporting additional U.S. beans into this large market. The study was made cooperatively by the U.S. bean trade and the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the Public Law 480 Market Development Program.

The survey revealed not only a rapidly expanding bean market in Latin America but spots in that market where there are possibilities for bean market development work. These spots include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru.

United States beans already have been sold and shipped to Peru as a direct result of contacts made in the survey. The U. S. agricultural attache in Peru is encouraging the introduction and use of these beans in Lima. The promotional work includes displays of beans and free distribution of hot bean dishes prepared according to popular Peruvian recipes. This distribution, together with accompanying displays, literature, and posters, is to be conducted for several days in each of 6 supermarkets in Lima owned by Olcese Bros., the purchaser of the beans now being promoted.

Many problems face the U.S. bean trade and the U.S. government before the United States can obtain a reasonable share of the 1 million bags of additional beans needed annually in Latin America. The major problems, in order of importance, seem to be: (1) alteration or removal of certain trade restrictions in several countries; (2) reduction of import duties in some countries; (3) investigation and possible adjustment of some ocean freight rates; and, (4) introduction and promotion of the acceptability of U.S. classes of beans in markets where they now are unknown or little known.



CHILE, BOLIVIA, AND PERU SIGN  
PLANT SANITARY AGREEMENT

On June 14, a plant sanitary agreement was signed between Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. When ratified, the agreement will facilitate trade in plant products between the ports of Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Peruvian and Bolivian ports. It will help solve Bolivia's problems in shipping plant food-products through the port of Arica, and it will help Peru develop its fruit trade with Chile.

The agreement also includes control measures to prevent the introduction of plant diseases.

MEXICAN CROPS MAY BE  
DAMAGED BY DROUGHT

Adverse weather conditions in Central and Northern Mexico during the latter part of June and early July may possibly affect crops (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 1, 1957). Dry weather and high temperatures prevailed in the central and northern part of the country, with rains limited largely to the Gulf Coast and southern districts.

In Central Mexico, the water level of reservoirs, which usually starts to rise in June, continues low. There was a decline during the past month in the level of reservoirs in northern districts, with the exception of the Falcon and Bajo Bravo dams in the State of Tamaulipas, where the level increased. The drought has caused considerable damage to the corn crop, particularly in the Bajio and in the States of Zacatecas and Durango. The outlook for the 1957 cotton crop, however, continues to be favorable, and production is still estimated at 11 percent above 1956. The Ministry of Hydraulic Resources will intensify the drilling of wells in order to alleviate the effects of the drought, principally in the States of Coahuila, Durango, and Zacatecas.

